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"I AM IN HEAVEN. Such was the joyful exclamation of a lady relieved by the assessment Salva of a distriction disease of 4 years. For sale, Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 522 Cannot, and by

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New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications, duess letter for The Tunture Office should in all cases be addressed to Horact Greekert & Co.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. We propose to issue on the 1st day of Octobe pext the second number of THE TRIBUNE MER CANTILE ADVERTISER. It will be issued monthly

hereafter, and devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan: I. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy good n New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or I The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co., New York, Sept. 24, 1853. No. 154 Nassau-s

The Republicans of this City and all others friendly to the election of the State Ticket headed EDWIN D. MORGAN are invited to attend a Ratification Meeting at the Great Hall of the Cooper Institute This Evening, at 74 o'clock. Among the speakers whose presence is pledged are HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts, A. S. DIVEN of Elmira, GEORGE FOLSOM of this City, and others of equal eminence. We need say no more to assure our readers that this meeting will be worth attending, and, as it is desirable that the Country should have some assurance of what the City will do for her candidate for Governor, we urge a prompt and general rally. Friends of Morgan and the Ticket! the hall is an immense one and the speaking will be good. Let the attendance be equal to it!

Mr. French's (Repub.) majority for Congress in the IIId District of Maine is 56. Monhegan Isle, the last place to be heard from, gives him 6 majority. All the rest of the District (one town unofficial) gives him 8,966 to 8,916 for Johnson.

Mr. Foster in the VIth District has 137 majority, in spite of the most scandalous frauds in Aroostook. That county gave last year 1,001 Republican to 1,238 Democratic votes, being the largest vote it ever cast. In '56, it gave Fremont 837, Buchanan 795, Fillmore 8. It now returns 917 for Foster and 17 1,804 for Bradbury (Dem.) though most of the townships show no material change from last year. But Modawoska, which last year gave 109 Repub. to 103 Dem. (which was a full vote) is now reported six hundred majority for Bradbury! Here is a clear, manifest, audaciou swindle of at least Five Hundred votes; and it was paralleled on a smaller scale at three or four other places. Had not the Republicans of Hancock and Washington increased their majorities of last year, these frauds would have robbed them of the seat

The Senate will consist of 30 Republicans, 1 doubtful: The House of 100 Republicans, 48 Democrats, nearly.

By the arrival of the bark Arabian all doubt as to the identity of the burning steamship seems to be removed. The ill-fated vessel was undoubtedly the new steamship Austria, Captain Heydtmann, from Hamburg and Southampton. There were about 550 people on board, many of them wellknown German residents of New-York. We are morally certain, from all the facts, that these people were taken off by some passing vessel, and we may hear from them at any moment.

A corespondent in MAINE recently wrote us that the late canvass in that State was conducted by the Democratic leaders on the principle of making themselves as nearly Republicans as possible. They were in favor of the earliest possible Admissio of Kansas under any Constitution she might see fit to present-they were hostile to the proposed repeal of the Fishing Bounties-they were in favor of the increase of the Tariff so as to balance by Receipts the National Expenditures-in short, they professed a willingness to do whatever the Kepublicans wanted done, and modestly commended themselves as better qualified and calculated for this work than their antagonists.

The canvass now proceeding in PENNSYLVANIA presents similar aspects. You would hardly suspeet, from the givings out of the Democratic managers, that there had ever been a Lecomptonite in the State. Their candidates are all for Free Kansas and for immediate Admission; and, as to a Protective Tariff, they can out-talk and out-promise the Republicans enormously. It is hard to realize that these are the gentlemen who, so late as 1844. shouted for "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42." and put up Francis W. Hughes to argue by the hour that Polk was a better Protectionist than Clay! Thus they won the election; and thereupon proceeded to destroy the Tariff of '42 by the eastng vote of Dallas, on the recommendation and with the official sanction of Polk, seven-eighths of the Democrats in Congress voting Yea.

It must be a mistake that " A burnt child dreads the fire," else this impudent swindle could not so soon be repeated on the same ground. Yet to-day the allies of the Cotton power and supporters of Buchanan in Pennsylvania are trying to avert their doom by shouting for a Protective Tarial! They pretend to be zealous Protectionists, and the only men who combine the power with the will to change the Tariff so as to set the wheels and spindles of Manayunk and the mines, furnaces and forges of the Schuylkill, Juniata and Allegheny again into full activity. The Republicans cannot

Tariff profession. If scords are to carry the day, we stand no chance against the neophytes.

Mr. Buchanan's own County affords a fair spec men of this deceitful game. THADDEUS STEVENS is the People's candidate for Congress, and nobody ever suspected him of being other than a stout Pro tectionist, combining eminent ability with the will to advocate the policy so vital to Pennsylvania. Against him the Democracy have pitted a Mr. Hopkins, a Buchanan Whig and an ironmaster, who has publicly pledged himself to advocate such a Tariff as will put every furnace in the State into blast forthwith.

These be brave words. It is quite likely that Mr. Hopkins means them, so far as he has any meaning on the subject. But if he really is a Protectionist, and knows enough to put two ideas together, how comes he in the ranks of the svowed embittered enemies of Protection! Does he not know that his election will be shouted over by every cotton-broker as well as neg-o-trader from Richmond to Galveston as a triumph of the Free Traders? Must be not, if elected, vote for the candidate of his party for Speaker ! and is not that candidate morally certain to be hostile to Protection, and to so constitute the Committees that Protection can have no chance? In simple truth, this cry for Protection by the desperate follower of Buchanan in Pennsylvania is a fraud. It is "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42" over again. A triumph of the Slave Democracy in the pending election will be a triumph of Free Trade-none the less effectual that a few of those concerned in it are really Protectionists. A triumph in Pennsylvania for the allies of Hammond, Boyce and Keitt will be a practical Free Trade triumph, no matter what the voters may intend. Let them beware in

The City of Philadelphia, like most other mu nicipal bodies, is the owner of many vacant lots of ground within the limits of the Corporation. If upon any one of them it should be announced that a gold mine had been discovered, the public furor would immediately overtop the effervescence of a dozen cable celebrations. The bare announcement would set the world of that correct city agog. Those ubiquitous personifications of human tact and insinuativeness, the reporters, would penetrate into its profoundest depths with breathless unction and presently give us the fullest particulars, if not even more. Visions of exemption from future tax ation would incontinently rise up before the millionaire, and a surfeit of geological and mining dicts might be apprehensively looked for in every morning paper. In all other respects a general good might be counted on. Adjacent lots would be prospected in as certain to contain a continuation of the precious deposit. They would quintuple in value over night. All the world would flock to Philadelphia as it did to California, and as it is even now doing to Pike's Peak and Fraser River. The authorities would meet especially to debate on the momentous discovery, and would possibly be induced to act, at least to create a batch of new officials, with fine salaries. Office seekers would spuff the news, and find their drooping spirits revive. Indeed, it is impossible to anticipate the consequences, social, moral or pecuniary, which

such a discovery would produce. But if the mine aforesaid should, on closer inspec tion, turn out one of iron only, or even of coal, requiring labor to transmute it into the precious metal, how blank would be the public disappointment, and how contemptuously would the dis covery be neglected. Yet this is no supposititious When the will of Stephen Girard was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed to the City of Philadelphia the whole of his vast estate, some inconsiderable legacies excepted, to found and maintain the college in which some three hundred orphan boys are now maintained and educated in the most liberal manner. After the support of this primary object of the testator, the income of the whole remainder was to be devoted to provide more effectually for the security of person and property in Philadelphia, by maintaining an adequate police, and " to enable the said Corporation to improve " the city property, and the general appearance of of the city itself, and in effect to diminish th "burden of taxation now most oppressive, espe-" cially on those least able to bear it." Girard had always been a heavy owner of city property, had uncomplainingly paid large sums into the treasury as taxes, and knew that taxation was even in his day a most operous burden. He failed, with all his foresight, to anticipate the wanton increase of this annual burden which a profligate municipality might fasten on the people. Neither did he foresee the mountain of debt which was to be heaped upor them by an unbroken dominion of the Democrac in the State. His munificent legacy has consequently wrought no diminution of taxation up to the present hour.

Among the long schedule of property thus be queathed to Philadelphia, were two tracts of coal land, which Girard had caused to be selected with great care. At that early day the price was small, and the field large in which to choose; he consequently secured the best both as to quality, quantity and situation. One of these tracts contains 20,000 acres. It lies in Schuylkill County, 16 miles from Pottsville. When purchased it was an unbroken wilderness, covered with forests of pine and hemlock, and in that condition it remains to the present day. Some small farms only have been cleared and cultivated, a saw mill built, but in most other respects it continues in a state of nature. Yet the great Mammoth Coal Vein traverses nearly the whole of this tract, from twenty to twenty-five feet in thickness, superior in quality, harder than some varieties, softer than the Lehigh, and found at only ten to twenty feet below the surface. It is moreover all above the water level, enabling the miner to dispense with pumping engines and machinery of kindred costliness. Up toward this land all sorts of modern improvements have pushed themselves The Mine Hill Railroad runs within a mile of it, and can run off to market any additional amount of coal. Ashland, half a mile further off, already contains 700 houses and 3,000 inhabitants. Seven coal mines are here in operation-or were until the curse of free trade fell upon and struck them down with its hopeless palsy-from which only last year nearly 400,000 tuns were taken. The Uattawissa Railroad runs over a portion of the land, and other branch roads are staked off to be run through as connections. Every possible facility is concentrated in and around land for bringing to market its inexthis haustible deposits. A market is in fact at the door. Colliers would compete zealously for leases on the Girard land, were it offered to them, and in ter years there might be coal enough taken from it to yield the City of Philadelphia a net revenue of million of dollars.

The land costs the city \$6,000 a year to keep it

and look after it. The farms produce no rent; the saw-mills, though surrounded by logs, yield no . the power of the captain over the saloon revenue to any but those who drive them. An agent receives \$500 a year to help the profitable tenants referred to in keeping off squatters impatient to come in and divide the rich pickings. The whole income of this magnificent legacy was ast year only \$64. It is intimated that a systematic combination exists to cheat the careless and neglectful City of Philadelphia even out of her title. Every obstruction is said to be thrown around the land and its improvement by this combination. The lawyers are freely accused of being in collusion to effect a general ouster. No fraud is more common than in land titles, and the coal region has been the theater of many such. It is true, that in his will, Girard prohibited the leasing of these lands for a longer term than five years. No miner will erect his machinery for so short a lease. He requires fifteen or twenty. And this prohibition is the principal reason given for the utter neglect of a property valuable enough to ustify the formation of coal companies, and the

building of railroads almost without number. Here, then, is the great municipal gold mine, at shose discovery the City of Philadelphia ought to overflow with excitement. Her lawyers will beie their world-wide reputation, if they can devise no expedient by which a lease of five years may be converted into one of twenty. That feat could be quickly accomplished even by the shysters at our Tombs. But once done, this vast body of coal land, now ripe for market, would come immedistely into profitable occupancy. Coal mining and coal burning are only in their infancy. In 1820 it amounted to 365 tuns; last year it was 6,431,378. The millions of tuns which now wait in the Girard land a signal to uncover, might be made to yield a revenue of untold amount. But it is unfortunately not gold, it is only coal. The difference between the useful and the ornamental is immense. Yet it s really a difficult thing to account for the utter neglect by the authorities of our sister city of this munificent bequest. Its contemptuous neglect must be but poor encouragement for kindred spirits to bestow other benefactions on a community so blind to their value. It may with propriety be considered as the supremest municipal folly of the

The absolute and sometimes much abused power which masters of vessels exercise over their seamen is now and then attempted to be extended to passengers also. A case recently tried in England, at the Bristol Assizes, fixes pretty distinctly the limits of authority within which, as to his passengers, the master of a vessel must confine himself. The defendant was the master of a large vessel which, having sailed from Melbourne, touched at Calcutta, and there took on board a hundred and forty wounded soldiers, with some thirty cabin passengers, including ladies and a number of army officers. Having arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, some other passengers were taken on board, and among them a Mr. Krog, the plaintiff in the suit. Before reaching the Cape, a dislike had sprung up between the captain of the vessel and the military officers, or some of them. They got upon very ill terms, and seem to have made themelves mutually very disagreeable to each other. Some twenty days out from the Cape, the captain, it would seem with intent to annoy the officers, who were engaged at whist, in the saloon, about 8 o'clock in the evening, ordered the lamps to be removed to a lower part of the table, and, when some altercation arose on the subject, claimed the right to extinguish them, though by the rule and mage of the ship they were to burn till 11 o'clock. The plaintiff, hearing the rumpus, and learning the cause, and being himself a lawyer, a member of the Scotch bar, declared that the captain had no right to put out the lights, and, in the course of a pretty sharp altercation which ensued, expressed the opinion that, so far as the passengers were concerned, the ship was but a floating hotel, and the captain the landlord of it. Conceiving this estimate of his position to be highly derogatory to his authority, the captain charged his passengers, or a part of them, with attempting to get up a mutiny and to take the ship from him. He armed himself and his mate with revolver and applied to the commander of the troops on board to know if he would support his authority, who said he would if there was any danger of mutiny, but declined to interfere in a merely private quarrel. The captain then piped all hands on deck, and ordered Krog to his state-room, caused him to be taken there, and, when he refused to stay in it, threatened to put him in irons. This threat he carried out by confining him with a chain, one end of which was fastened to Kroy's leg and the other to the threshold of the state-room. He kept him so for ten days, sending every day to offer to release him if he would sign an apology for having likened the captain to the landlord of a hotel, which Kroy refused to do: and finally, on the representation of

the surgeon that his health was in danger, he was released unconditionally. The defense set up by the defendant's counsel was, that the captain was justified in what he had done by his fears of a mutiny. But the Court said that would not do. He must prove that there was the commencement of a mutiny. Even the alleged fear of a mutiny seems to have been affected, since the putting the plaintiff in irons occurred after the officer in command of the troops had said that he would support the captain against any attempt to interfere with his authority, from which moment, by the captain's own testimony, he considered all danger over. The captain himself placed his justification on the ground that there was a disposition to upset and belittle his authority, giving as his reason for the confinement and its continuance that he considered that otherwise his authority would be at an end with the stewards and the crew. What, doubtless, added to the disposition of the captain to do as he did was the plaintiff's having boasted that on a former voyage the master of the vessel having, upon some difficulty, threatened to put him in irons, he had dared him to

The Court told the captain in the course of his examination that the plaintiff was correct in saying that he had no right to put out the lights in the seloon at eight o'clock, and they also seemed inclined to sustain the plaintiff's comparison of the relations of a ship master and his passengers to those of a landlord and his guests. The contract between a passenger and a captain was that the captain should board and lodge the passengers during the voyage. The captain had a right to make certain orders and to enforce them, but they must be reasonable orders. If the passenger should miscouduct himself at table, the captain had a right to send him to his cabin. If a passenger was getting up a motiny, the captain had a right to imprison him; but it was not yet the law that a captain could put a passenger in irons because he called

ship was in one sense a kind of hotel, and prevent improper conduct was very much that which the keeper of any respectable Lotel would possess. The Jury were further instructed tion could have resolved to do otherwise that they could not give vindictive damages, but cept in obedience to the clear dictates of co only fair and reasonable damages for the injury sustained. They returned a verdict for the plaintiff for about \$1,800.

In the summary received by the last English

mail of the British treaty with China, (which

appears to have been signed on the 26th of June).

one of the points conceded by the Chinese is stated

to be the free pavigation of the Yang-tse-kiang.

This river is not only one of the most remarkable

features in the geography of China-it is also principal feature in the past history and present social condition of that country. It is the longest river of the Old World, while in the New World there are only two that take precedence of itthe Amezon and the Mississippi, and those only in a physical, not in a historical or economical point of view. For, while the Yang-tee-kiang flows like them through a valley of vast extent and fertility, it can boast what they cannot, an immense population on its banks. This river is computed to have a source of 2,800 miles, and it serves in an eminent degree, not only for navigation, but for what in that climate is still more important, for irrigation also. The tide ascends its channel for 400 miles, and for half that distance, as high up as Nankin, it was found by the English in their former war with China, navigable for ships-of-the-line. The vast plain watered by this river, extending east and west along nearly the same istitudes in which lies Egypt, is, with the aid of irrigation, remarkably fertile. Like the Valley of the Ganges, it is equally suited to the production of rice and wheat, and these two grains form the principal food of the hundred million of inhabitants who dwell upon it. These millions of people are clothed in silks and cottons, the raw silk and cotton being supplied and the manufactured cloths produced on the spot. This is doubtless the richest and most productive portion of the Chinese Empire, and the origina seat and cradle of Chinese civilization, which goes back like the civilizations which sprung into existence on the somewhat similar but far more limited valleys of the Ganges, the Euphrates and the Nile, to an unknown antiquity. It was hence that the peculiar ideas of the Chinese, their written language, their patient industry, their system of social life and methods of administration were car-

ried by the conquering arms of their earlier Emperors both north and south, till they acquired their present extension. But the Chinese of the plain of the Yang-tse-Kiang, like the inhabitants on the banks of the Ganges, the Euphrates and the Nile, passed long ago from the position of conquerors to that of conquered. Their wealth drew down upon them successive invasions of northern barbarians, who, however, in assuming the position of governors and masters, have themselves succumbed to Chinese ideas and institutions. It remains to be seen whether the western barbarians, as the Chinese esteem them, who have now secured for themselves commercial access, will be more successful than their predecessors in changing the current of domestic life, and in modifying the ancient and curious system of social organization and intellectual development indigenous to the soil, and hitherto so unyielding to all shocks from without.

The examination of Townsend, the slaver, has recommenced in Boston. Townsend, it seems, sets up that he was merely a passenger and not the master of the vessel, and as it was dark when the slaver was taken possession of, the boarding officer is not able to identify him as the person in command. Whether captain or not when the vesse was taken would seem to be a matter of little consequence. That it was he who conducted the enterprise from the beginning, and who had the control of it to the end, is quite enough to make him answerable, and if there is any lack of evidence on that point we should advise the summoning of the reporters who visited him when the Dolphin touched at this port, and whose accounts of the interview were published at the time

A more doubtful matter is the point raised by his

counsel that he ought to be tried in Key West, instead of Boston. The Judiciary act of 1789 provides that "the trial of crimes committed on the high seas, or in any place out of the jurisdiction of any particular State shall be in the District where the offender is apprehended, or into which he was first brought." Captain Townsend was first brought into the District of Southern Florida. but it does not follow that it is necessary to try him there. He was first opprehended on legal process in the District of Massachusetts, and under the alternative allowed by the statute may just as legally be tried in Boston as at Key West. Even though it were necessary that he should be tried elsewhere that would make no difference as to the present proceeding which is merely a preliminary asmination before a Commissioner. The same intute referred to above authorises such examinations in any district where the party charged " may be found," and his commitment "for trial before such Court of the United States as has cognizance of the offence." Should that court be the District or Circuit Court to whose jurisdiction Key West belongs, it is the business of the District Judge of Massachusetts, not of the Commissioner, to see to his transfer to the proper district. It appears to us that, being at Boston, he had better be tried there, though we are not by any means sure that he would stand quite as good a chance to slip his neck out of the noose in that as in any Southern District. There are said to be some forty thousand Buchanan Democrats-the editors of The Boston Post and The Boston Courier included-in the State of Massachusetts; and at least half of these, should any of them happen to get on the Jury, might think it a good opportunity to prove their soundness on the goose by refusing to agree to a verdict of guilty. We only hope that this chaffering about the place may not be made the means of enabling the culprit to escape a trial

We are heartily rejoiced by assurances from many true and earnest Republicans of the central Congress District in New-Jersey, that the Hon. G. B. ADRAIN will be supported for reelection by the great body of the anti-Lecompton voters of that District, without regard to former party differences. He will be so supported, not because all his votes last Session were satisfactory to the Republicans, for some of them were not, but because his resistance to the Lecompton usurpation and the English juggle was prompt, decided, unshaken, and because it was resolved on and persisted in with a full knowledge that it exposed him to the domneistions of Party and the frowns of him the lendlord of a floating hotel. A passenger Power. It was clearly the interest of Mr. Admin

to rote for every thing that the Administration might require—to go it blind for whe President might favor, and the bulk of his sans support and no man in Mr. Adrain's pol science and duty. In opposing Lecompton, Me Adrain bade defiance to the Custom-House Adrain bade denance to the Custom-House pack, who were certain to be let loose on him, and have since been baying at his heels—he could no long hope for official patronage to be distributed as official power to be exerted in his favor-in short he divorced himself from reliance on party, and threw himself on the generosity and loyalty of the People. He might easily have been renominated and powerfully supported, had he gone with Has and powerfully supported, and he gone with Huyler and Wortendyke. Shall Republicans see his trampled down because he stood firmly against them for Free Kansas and no Extension of Slavery by Federal authority and bayonets !

Mr. Adrain had last Winter a divided duty. Re was elected with Buchanan, by the supportors of Buchanan, and under circumstances which success to require him to vote with his party whe he could do so without a plain violation of princip and duty. Hence some of the votes of which publicans complain. Should he now be reite he will be a Representative of the People wing no allegiance but to Truth, Justin Public Good. Our friends in the district us that he will be heartily supported by the B. publicans and elected.

The N. Y. Times, when it sees fit to assail To TRIBUNE, should carefully adhere to its far and safer mode of indirection and insinuation, a self-respect forbids our noticing and exposing in performances in this line. When, however, 1 deviates into straightforward and unm assertion, we are sometimes impelled to refute a calumnies-as now. In an article on Municipal Corruption on Saturday, it said:

"A vigorous and energetic partisan is considered even by those who most denounce the prevailing or ruption, to have claims upon a successful candidate which it is base to evade or overfook. The Transaction of the control of the con which it is base to evade or overlook. The Trans a, for instance, among others in this city, were pretty sharp in their reprehension of Mayor Tiemann after his election last Fall, because he did not appoint more Republicans to city offices, not because Republicans were more competent to fift them than other people, but because they helped to elect him."

Untrue, Sirs! THE TRIBURE complained that

our new Mayor, through his Street Commissioner, filled many most responsible stations with notoric hangers-on around Tammany Hall and the Pewter Mug-men who made politics a trade, far more to their own profit than that of the public—in deficient of Mr. Tiemann's published piedge as a condition to disregard party politics in his oficial action, elected. That is the simple truth. We objected, not that these men were Democrats, but that they were not such men as Mr. Tiemann stad pledged to appoint.

Mr. William Mulligan-who left San Francisco in a burry because the Vigilance Committee though happiness than his company-and who has not seen fit to return to traverse that judgment since the rule of the Vigilance Committee was termine ted-recently met and brutally assaulted at a hole in this City, Mr. H. Webb, a leading merchant of San Francisco, who was a member of the Com mittee who started Mr. Mulligan on his travels Mr. Mulligan was indicted for this assault, tried fore our model Judge Russell, and, after some bositati n, finded \$250 on Saturday, which aux be forthwith pulled from his pocket, handed over and went on his way rejoicing. From the chibe rate getting up of the case in The Herald, we in fer that the Judge thinks this sentence needs good deal of whitewashing-which is our opinion exactly. What The Herald really thinks of this matter may be inferred from one or the other of the following extracts from its editorials of yes terday, we cannot say which :

is terday, we cannot say which:

"We say only emerging from "The case of Mr. Keligas a state of semi-barbariam, and furnishes a good illustrates of constantly falling ba k into the the efforts to which certainty furnishing which we are found of journals are compelled in many healthing are confined to the mean order. If possible, to provide a vage.

"The real rulers of the city—Judge in the eyes of the one of the troop of peaceable voters, the autocrats of the polis, the little Court abundantly show it Prateries parades of all the polis the Court abundantly show in the records of the grogator, the fare-table, ever electated to the crimina the grog-sinop, the faro-table, ever elevated to the ce slung-shot, the bowie-knife bench of this city, a the revolver; the outcasts "It has been insidious society, the outlaws from demanded that outside in cy, the thickees, accountries, would be brought to bestimes and swindlers who de his Honor in the passage

You can always nose the approach of an election

by the amount of monstrous sophistry and ware which third-rate partisan journalists permit the selves then to utter. We give a specimen from The Detroit Free Press. Mr. Howard, the Republican Member of Congress from the Detroit District. was a minority member of the Committee of War that the Administration should openly and square borrow whatever money over the Receipts it should are fit to spend, instead of hobbling along by mean of Treasury Notes and such juggling devices. Hen s the way this matter is put by The Free Pres:

"And it is fact, that, on one occasion Mr. Horn moved in the House that a loan of fitteen million which the Administration had asked, be increased fifty milhous, and actually succeeded, in consequence we must suppose, of his position on the Committee Ways and Means, in having it raised to twenty here, thus forcing upon the Administration and expenditure of five militans."

-None of the Loan bills required the Adminis tration to borrow-much less to expend-s single dollar. All they did was to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow whatever amount he paght need, within the stated limit. Yet The Free Press makes this permission to borrow within a certain limit not merely an obligation to borrow but actually to spend the money!

We shall gratify many old Temperance and Whe friends by stating, what some of them will her siready suspected, that F. W. Kelloge, is nominated for Congress in Michigan, is the speaker to whom they have listened with profit and delet in bygone days. He was formerly, we believe, Ohio shoemaker, but is now a Michigan marter The Free Press (Dem.) says of him:

The Free Press (Dem.) says of him:

"His experiences for a Congressional cases indical—very limited, indeed. Mr. Kelborg is a wester of Kent County, where he owns a saward, and he thriven well in the lumber business. Raded, he capacity in this respect has never bean quadrant he probably is a good a judge of a saw-lost, car get as many square feet of lumber out of it as many nate in the State.

The chiefren for the nomination we suspent is so be found in the state.

The chiefren him fluency, his Maker gave him langs, and Rades him fluency, his Maker gave him langs, and Rades him a subject, and as a consequence he is one the most expert shruckers, that the Freumot times produced in this State."

We suspect that, if he gets a fair chance as in

-We suspect that, if he gets a fair chance at h entagonist in the course of the canvast, he mi make quite as much out of that unfortun